

therefore especially important that taxonomists make easier the work of their successors by being meticulously considerate even in small matters.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NOTES ON NORTHERN MAINE PLANTS

LEROY F. NORTON

IN exploring remote areas in the general region of the headwaters of the Aroostook River and its tributaries several plants which are infrequent or rare in Maine have been collected.

The collecting trips represent long excursions over difficult terrain far beyond improved highways. The plants were either identified or verified by Glen Chamberlain of Presque Isle, Maine, and later checked at the Herbarium of the University of Maine by Dr. F. H. Steinmetz. For the distribution data I am indebted to the department of Botany and Entomology at the University of Maine and Glen Chamberlain who is at present making a critical study of the flora of the Aroostook River valley.

Draba arabisans Michx. T. 7, R. 9, Piscataquis County and T. 11, R. 8, Aroostook County.

Heretofore known only from Mt. Kineo in Piscataquis County and Day Mountain in Franklin County.

Draba lanceolata Royle. T. 6, R. 9, Piscataquis County.

The collection is significant in that it heretofore has not been known from Maine and interestingly bridges over a gap in range of the species in temperate northeast America as shown by Prof. M. L. Fernald.¹

Asplenium Trichomanes L. T. 6, R. 8, Penobscot County and in T. 11, R. 8, Aroostook County.

This infrequent plant was found growing in profusion in restricted habitats. The species has not been known to occur north of Hancock and Oxford Counties.

Dryopteris fragrans (L.) Schott var. *remotiuscula* Komarov. T. 8, R. 9 and T. 8, R. 10, Piscataquis County, T. 11, R. 8, Aroostook County, and in T. 6, R. 8, Penobscot County.

In each locality the plant grew in profusion. A recent study

¹ RHODORA 36: 358. 1934.

by Mrs. Edith B. Ogden¹ cites specimens from Aroostook, Piscataquis, and Hancock Counties and reports from several other counties. In general this fern is rarely collected in Maine. Its distribution appears to be in the less accessible forested area of the State.

Woodsia glabella R. Brown. T. 6, R. 8, Penobscot County, northeast of Mt. Katahdin.

Mrs. Ogden saw specimens from Somerset and Franklin Counties. She also cited one report from Aroostook County. The infrequency of this plant appears to be related to its adaptation to cold, wet, sheltered ledges.

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.

LILAEA SCILLIOIDES IN SOUTHEASTERN ALBERTA.—*Lilaea scillioides* (Poir.) Haum. (long known as *L. subulata* Humb. & Bonpl.) is said to be widely distributed in the western part of the American continent from southern British Columbia to Chili. In the northern part of its range, the plant occurs sporadically and is rarely found outside of the coastal region. Muenscher in *Torrey* **38**: 8, 1938, has reported the species for Washington State. In a recent personal communication to the writer, Professor Muenscher states that apart from the Pacific Coast region he has only two records for the plant, one local station in Nevada and another in southern Idaho. Both of these interior stations are west of the Continental Divide.

Since *Lilaea scillioides* has not previously been reported east of the Continental Divide of North America, its occurrence in southeastern Alberta and some 160 miles east of the Divide is of considerable interest. The discovery was made by N. A. Skoglund of the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta. Plants were collected on July 13 and 20, 1943, in a saline slough about eight miles south of Manyberries, Sec. 2, Tp. 4, Rge. 6, and specimens were sent to the writer for determination. Flowering and fruiting specimens of these collections have been deposited in the herbarium of the University of Alberta. Skoglund reports that *Lilaea* grew at the slough margin,

¹ M. S. Thesis, University of Maine, 1940.